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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Soviet Putsch

THE treachery and brutality of the Soviet putsch in Hungary leaves the world dazed and horrified, powerless to do more than look on and deplore. Regrettably not all were capable of this token act of charity, as the United Nations vote shows, but silent condemnation must linger even in the most passive hearts. Many may feel embittered that yesterday's events should have caught the champions of all that the Hungarian revolution stood for, too preoccupied to help in time, even to be able to help at all.

Mr Sobolev, the Soviet delegate, admirably exposes his country's designs when he accuses the sponsors of the Security Council resolution against Russia of trying to veil the Anglo-French attack on Egypt. But was it not the distraction of the Western powers in the Middle East which enabled Russia to mount the crushing attack on the Nagy regime? One wonders whether Soviet forces would have acted quite so blatantly had circumstances elsewhere been different.

RUSSIA'S truly fetid duplicity needs underlining. On Saturday it encircled Hungarian cities and towns with tanks after filling the country with reinforcements from its satellites. It then indicated that it was prepared to discuss withdrawal of its forces. Possibly recalling that Mr Khrushchev had backed down to recent Polish demands, the Hungarian rebel generals and their Premier, Mr Imre Nagy, met Soviet representatives in Budapest to discuss "technical aspects" of the Russians' withdrawal.

The Chief of Staff of the Hungarian Army was even led to believe at one stage that agreement was in the offing. With the rebel leaders in Budapest, Russia struck, imprisoning the Premier and his generals. Obviously the country's slender defences could not withstand such an assault for long and the Soviet representative will possibly present a fait accompli to the next meeting of the United Nations Assembly. He will say that the Hungarian "Government" of Mr Kadar demanded the attack against the Nagy counter-revolutionaries and that Russia complied.

ALREADY it is too late to act. The West to whom Mr Nagy addressed his appeals for help could make only futile demands, and those too late. Only Russia guaranteed anything — and that was that Hungary should stay behind the Iron Curtain. It is an object lesson from Moscow to its satellite family that the Soviet Empire is not to be whittled away by any aspirations for national independence. And it is really immaterial whether the decision was made by Mr Khrushchev, Mr Molotov, Marshal Zhukov or any other pretender, for even the most "democratic" Communist must know that only a military-police dictatorship can prop a Marxist state.

One can only guess at the impact events in Hungary and the conclusions that must be drawn from them, have had upon Asian opinion. Possibly outspoken criticism of Russia's methods from this quarter, or even Tito's Yugoslavia, during the initial uprising might have secured a happier solution for the Hungarians. Some will say inaction by the United Nations saved the world from another war and in that, many will take consolation. Perhaps the best we can hope for is that the next Hungarian revolt will occur when our own diplomacy is not itself the subject of such fierce controversy.

PUPPET REGIME IN HUNGARY

Functioning Under Soviet "EDEN MUST RESIGN"

RN Frigate Shoots Down An Israeli Aircraft

London, Nov. 4. A British frigate operating in the Gulf of Suez has shot down an Israeli aircraft which interfered with its patrol, the Foreign Office announced tonight.

Later an Admiralty spokesman said the frigate involved was HMS Crane, commanded by Captain B. S. Pemberton.

In Nicotia, an Allied communiqué reported that British Sea Hawks today attacked Egyptian E-boats near Alexandria. One was blown up, two set on fire and others damaged.

THE COMMUNIQUE

The communiqué, No. 15, said: "Reconnaissance aircraft, both British and French, have ranged the whole length of the Suez Canal along roads from Ismailia and Suez to Cairo and as far south as Luxor.

"It is quite clear that the Egyptian air force has ceased to exist.

"Egyptian land forces are concentrating in the Cairo area and considerable activity has been seen in the Alexandria region.

"Coast defence guns on Agami Island, which is well clear of Alexandria, are being attacked tonight.

"Four Egyptian boats midway between Alexandria and Port Said were attacked by British naval Sea Hawks today. One was blown up, two set on fire and the other damaged."—Reuter.

Soviet Protest

Paris, Nov. 4. The Soviet Government today protested to France and Britain against their proclamation of certain areas in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea as banned to navigation, which it said was a violation of the 1863 Constantinople Convention, Radio Moscow reported.

The Soviet Government, in pots handed to the British and French embassies in Moscow today, said the "blockade" of these maritime zones was "an act of aggression."—France-Press.

9 PCs Hurt In Disturbances

London, Nov. 4. Nine policemen were slightly injured today and 27 persons were arrested when thousands of shouting demonstrators massed outside the Prime Minister's residence in protest against British military action in Egypt.

The incident, the biggest free-for-all in West End London in 30 years, occurred while the Cabinet were discussing the situation in Egypt, Hungary and the United Nations.—France-Press.

65 ENTOMBED MINERS FOUND ALIVE

Springhill, Nova Scotia, Nov. 4. Sixty-five men imprisoned for 78 hours at the 5,400-foot level of an explosion-wrecked mine were found alive tonight by rescue workers who made their way through treacherous gas pockets to reach the hungry and thirsty miners. Company officials said there was no indication of the fate of 11 other men believed to have been imprisoned since a mine was sealed from the surface. The death toll in the blast last Thursday stood at 16.

Military Dictatorship

KADAR TAKES ORDERS

Vienna, Nov. 4. The Red Army set up a virtual military dictatorship in conquered Hungary tonight and the new pro-Russian Communist government claimed that the Soviets had broken the resistance of the anti-Communist freedom fighters.

Budapest Radio broadcast "Order No 1" by the Soviet military commandant at Szolnok in Eastern Hungary, clamping down a 14-hour curfew and threatening trial by Soviet court martial of all Hungarians who failed to surrender their arms by 6 p.m. Monday.

At the same time the radio, now Communist-controlled after more than 15 hours' silence, broadcast a claim by the new Hungarian Red puppet authorities that "in a few days order will be restored throughout the country."

The claim was beamed to the world after the massed weight of Soviet tanks crushed Hungary's 12-day-old revolt against Russian domination and installed a new Communist puppet regime in power.

The radio claimed that the "reactionary forces" of former Premier Imre Nagy had "collapsed and ceased to exist."

The radio at 11 p.m. broadcast "Order No. 1" by the Soviet military commandant at Szolnok in Eastern Hungary, setting up a curfew from 3.30 p.m. today until 6 a.m. The order banned all traffic and formation of groups. It ordered the surrender of all arms by 6 p.m. Monday and warned that all ignoring this order would be tried by Soviet court martial.

The order by the Soviet military commandant made it clear that Hungary to all intents is under Soviet military government, with the new Communist regime of Soviet-sponsored Premier Janos Kadar taking orders from it.

Shortly before midnight the Communist-controlled radio announced that the new Red Foreign Minister, Imre Horvath, had written the UN Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, asserting that the government of former Premier Imre Nagy "has ceased to hold any legal rights" and was no longer in office.

The letter protested that the Hungarian situation should not be brought before the UN.

In a second letter he named Peter Kocz and Istvan Szabo as the new permanent Hungarian representatives at the United Nations.

Budapest Radio returned to the air at 10 p.m. tonight with a broadcast of Verdi's "Anvil Chorus" and an official announcement from the new, Soviet-imposed government.

A woman announcer said Janos Kadar was the new Premier and Ferenc Münnich the new Commander-in-Chief of Hungarian forces.

Budapest Radio had been off the air since 6.07 a.m. when Russian troops occupied its emergency studios. The transmission resumed tonight with a recording of the "Anvil Chorus" from "Il Trovatore".

The announcer said, "Attention, attention! An important announcement."

The station broadcast a list of Kadar's new Cabinet. The official statement gave the list of Ministers already revealed by Moscow Radio and added: "The other posts will be filled when order is again restored."—United Press.

POLAND SEETHING: FEAR OF RUSSIAN INTERVENTION

London, Nov. 4. Authoritative reports from today said Poland is "seething" with anti-Soviet sentiment. It was feared here that Russian forces may intervene at any moment.

The on the spot reports said the anti-Soviet feeling was not confined to the Polish capital of Warsaw but had spread to even the smallest towns.

It was feared in London that Soviet forces would follow the "Hungary pattern" and intervene.

Official anxiety also was expressed for the possible fate of the new "Liberal" Government of Premier Vladislav Gomulka, who has so far successfully stood up to Moscow attempts at intervention.

Getting Serious

The new wave of anti-Soviet feeling was "getting serious" yesterday, according to the authoritative reports.

Two weeks ago all Poland was in ferment with public demonstrations demanding the withdrawal of Russian forces and the end of Soviet influence.

Gomulka, thrown into prison as a "traitor" during the height of the Stalin purges, was restored to power on a wave of nationalist enthusiasm. Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, former Red Army soldier who became Poland's Defence Minister after the war, was dropped from the Politburo and left suddenly "on vacation." He was believed back in Russia.

The situation calmed considerably in Poland following Rokossovsky's ouster and Gomulka's return to power. But the bloody Hungarian events apparently sent a new shock-wave of sympathy throughout Poland.

Today's bold Soviet use of force in Budapest may be the spark to set all Poland aflame, according to experts here.—United Press.

"GET YOUR TROOPS OUT OF HUNGARY" RESOLUTION

APPROVED BY UN

United Nations, Nov. 4. The United Nations General Assembly tonight overwhelmingly approved an American demand that Russia end its attack on Hungarian citizens and get its troops out of Hungary.

Most of the powerful Afro-Asian bloc abstained as the Assembly's emergency session approved the demand by a 50-5 vote, with 15 abstentions.

Russia and the Iron Curtain bloc — with the exception of absent Hungary — opposed the measure.

The vote came after the United States accused Russia of "sickening duplicity and double-dealing" in turning its Army loose to conquer Hungary while its diplomatic representatives were negotiating with the Hungarians in Budapest for the withdrawal of its troops.

The emergency session adjourned at 8.10 p.m. — United Press.

Report of the General Assembly's debate appears on Page 3.

Gero "Barbarously Murdered"

Vienna, Nov. 4. Budapest Radio said tonight that Erno Gero, former First Secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party, had been murdered in a barbarous fashion by the Hungarian rebels.

Gero, right-hand man of the arch-Stalinist Matyas Rakosi, was thrown from office on October 25 at the height of the Hungary riots. He was replaced by Janos Kadar, head of the new government announced today.

Railwaymen said over a week ago that rebels had shot him dead, but those reports were later denied and other reports said he had left the country.

Gero took over the First Secretaryship of the Communist Party in July this year when



ERNO GERO

Rakosi resigned. Rakosi admitted his mistakes "as a result of the cult of personality."

Gero, born in 1898, joined the Communist Party in 1918 and took part in Bela Kun's Communist revolution after the first world war.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Hammarskjöld's UN Police Force

United Nations, Nov. 4. The Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, recommended tonight that the United Nations General Assembly set up a police force that would include troops from the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China.—United Press.

Scathing Attack By Gaitskell

London, Nov. 4. Mr Hugh Gaitskell, Labour Party leader, tonight demanded Sir Anthony Eden should resign and pledged the opposition's support for a new Conservative Prime Minister who would effect a ceasefire in the Middle East and abide by the United Nations decisions.

The opposition leader, in a television and radio broadcast to the nation on Britain's intervention in Egypt, accused the government of "criminal folly."

"It is not a police action—we have taken the law into our own hands," he said, adding: "Only one thing now can save the reputation and honour of our country. Parliament must repudiate the government's policy. The Prime Minister must resign."

Gives Pledge

Appealing to "those Conservatives who like ourselves are shocked and troubled by what has happened," he said: "I give them this pledge. 'We undertake to support a new Prime Minister in halting the invasion of Egypt, in ordering a ceasefire and in complying with the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations.'"

Mr Gaitskell said the real reason for going to war with Egypt was the seizure of the Suez Canal.

"It was really that which induced the Prime Minister to decide upon invasion," added Mr Gaitskell, who was replying to a similar broadcast last night by Sir Anthony Eden.

Mr Gaitskell added: "Make no mistake about it. This is war."

"We are doing all this alone, except for France, opposed by the world, in defiance of the world."

He continued: "The Assembly resolutions of the United Nations, messages pouring in from everywhere, confirm the general opinion that the British and French used the attack by Israel as a bare-faced excuse to seize the Canal."

Mr Gaitskell said that with the "heart-breaking" news of the savage oppression of Russia against the liberty-loving people of Hungary, "I cannot help feeling how tragic it is that by our criminal folly we have lost the moral leadership of which we were once so proud."

"We should surely without qualification, argument or conditions accept the resolution of the Assembly of the United Nations calling for an immediate ceasefire."

Mr Gaitskell added: "Only one thing now can save the reputation and honour of our country. Parliament must repudiate the government's policy. The Prime Minister must resign."—Reuter.

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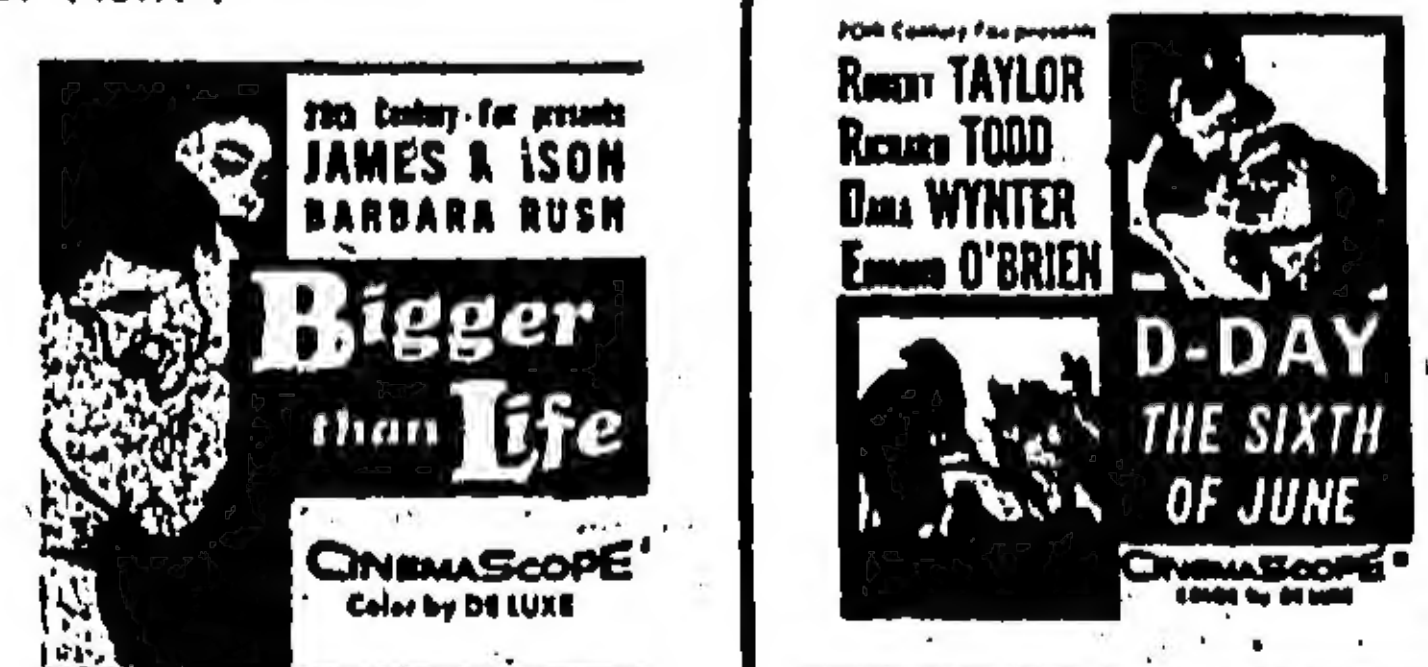
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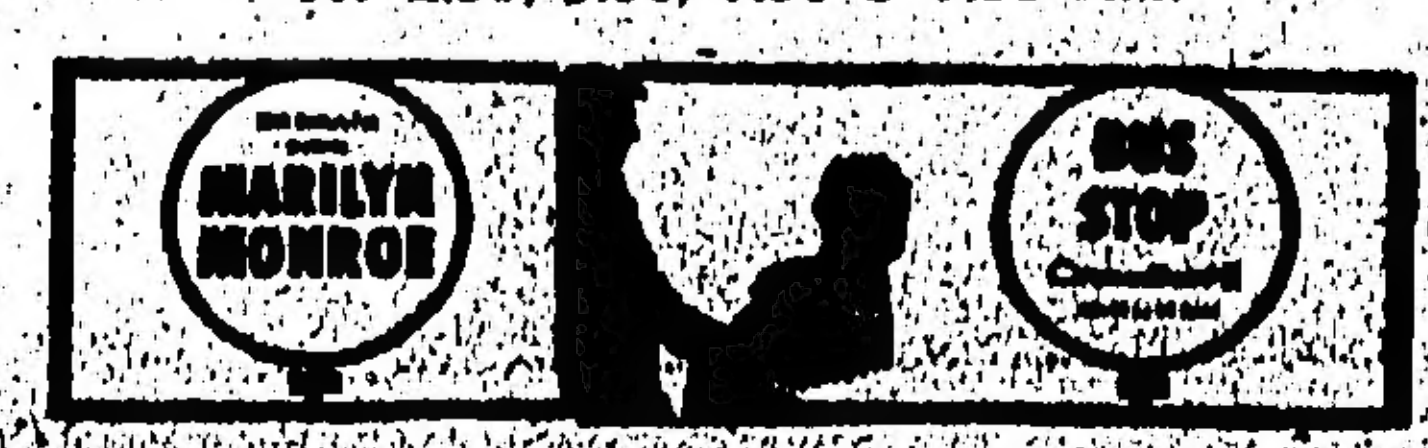
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Downing Street Meeting



Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister, shakes hands with the French Premier, M. Guy Mollet, at 10 Downing Street, after the Anglo-French talks which resulted in the action against Egypt. In background are the British and French Foreign Secretaries, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd and M. Christian Pineau.—Central Press Photo.

Britain Gave Early Consent To A-Bomb

London, Nov. 5.

Britain consented to use the atom bomb against Japan before the United States, according to "Grand Strategy," the sixth volume of the British Government's history of the second world war published here today.

The author, Mr. John Ehrman, said that the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, initiated the minute approving the use of the new weapon in London on July 1, 1945, and the information was given to the combined policy committee in Washington on July 4.

Military Decision

"The British gave their formal consent to the use of the bomb apparently without hearing the arguments for its use," Mr. Ehrman wrote.

Their approval, indeed, was in effect given in the middle of June and seems to have been resumed at least in London from early in May. Even taking July 1 as the determining date, the British consented to use the weapon before the Americans had finally decided to use it.

"This blank cheque was not as surprising as it might seem. For in fact, the authorities in London did not want or expect to participate actively, in the discussions on the use of the bomb and their procedure therefore fairly reflects their attitude."

Mr. Ehrman said the decision to use the bomb was primarily a military one, and pointed out that since 1942 the Pacific had been peculiarly an American area.

On July 26, the Potsdam Declaration giving the Japanese the terms on which they could surrender was broadcast. The emperor, strong supporter of the peace group, accepted the declaration "without hesitation," but on July 28 the Japanese Government announced its intention "to ignore it entirely."

Bomb Dropped

Plans for dropping the bomb went ahead and Mr. Ehrman described the actual operation.

"The greatest hazard of the operation was perhaps the take-off," he wrote. "The bomb was very heavy and with the extra load a B-29 found it difficult to rise in time even from the specially lengthened runways on Tinian."

"On August 5 indeed three crashed on practice take-offs; and it was with profound relief that the observers saw the operational aircraft that evening mount into the sky. Weather reports were good, and by midnight Colonel Paul Tibbets knew that Hiroshima was his target."

"The operation went according to plan. It 8.15 a.m. on August 6, the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima."

"When the Japanese approached what had happened, which was not for some hours, the Emperor and the peace party tried to persuade the military leaders to surrender."

"But the army was determined to resist and on August 7 issued a non-committal communique on the damage."

"The Americans accordingly bombed Nagasaki on the morning of August 9."

War Must End

Early on August 10 the Emperor announced that "The war must end." The Cabinet soon afterwards ratified the decision unanimously and the news was dispatched through Switzerland.

Mr. Ehrman said that until the Emperor broadcast to his people on August 15 announcing the end of hostilities "it was still uncertain if the army would comply with the government's decision."

"On the night of July 14," he wrote, "part of the Imperial garrison in Tokyo staged an armed rising to occupy the palace and to round up the prominent members of the peace party."

"They were repelled with some bloodshed after destroying the houses of the Prime Minister and the President of the Privy Council."

"Other troops occupied broadcasting stations in Tokyo and the provinces to suppress the recording of the Emperor's broadcast. They, too, were repelled."

"As late as August 20 army officers planned a coup to seize the palace, and troops were still rising sporadically in various parts of the country."

Accepted

"Meanwhile officers of the air force dropped leaflets urging the people to continue the war and tried with their colleagues in the army to set up a government of resistance."

"It was not until the end of the month that all elements of the armed forces finally accepted the inevitable." World War II was over.—China Mail Special.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTION

Soviet Armour Takes Last Hungarian Town

By PETER HOWARD

Sopron, Hungary, Nov. 4.

The last minutes of the Hungarian revolution of 1956 ran out in this small town, the most westerly in Hungary, to the rattle of machinegun fire, the rumbling of Soviet tanks, women screaming and weeping, and the singing of the Hungarian national anthem.

Until 3 p.m. (local time) no Russian troops had entered Sopron but they were known to be all around it, in the hills and woods.

I arrived at Klingenberg, the nearest point in Austria, at three o'clock and decided to go in to have a look for myself. Approaching Klingenberg I saw streams of Hungarian refugees, walking in little groups along the road carrying their worldly belongings on their backs, coats and on handbags, bicycles and wheelbarrows.

Found Car

At the frontier Austrian officials turned my car back. I crossed on foot and in Hungary I found a Hungarian car—Porsche of Soviet make—driven by a student willing to take me in.

All along the muddy road to the Hungarian customs post the refugees, a look of sorrow and resignation on their faces, trudged in an unending stream of political asylum in Austria. It was a mass exodus. Austrian officials said 5,000 had already arrived. And all the time more were coming.

On the short drive from the customs post to Sopron I passed several groups of student partisans. They were armed to the teeth, with rifles and "guitars"—the familiar name for the Russian-type sub-machine gun, carried slung around the neck—and up to a dozen hand grenades stuck through their belts.

A nearby Hungarian artillery battery had decided to resist the Russians and had positioned some field guns in the hills overlooking the town, pointing in the direction the Russians were expected to come. But their crews had gone and the untrained students were trying to find out how to fire them.

We drove into the town and saw people standing around in little groups at street corners and in doorways.

Just as we reached the main square and got out, I heard the rattle of distant machine-gun fire. Everybody looked at each other. This was it.

Russian Tanks

We walked along and within two minutes I heard screams. Some men and women came running around the corner. "They're here, they're here," they yelled. "Four Russian tanks have entered the town."

A sudden panic gripped everyone. We were swept along in a scurrying crowd of men, women and children, some weeping, some yelling senselessly.

We stopped at our car and waited. Everyone else disappeared from the street. In a few seconds Sopron had become a ghost town. Only here and there a head peeped from a basement window or doorway.

I waited apprehensively. The engine of our car was ticking over. All was ready for a quick getaway. But I wanted to see the Russians enter.

Soon we heard them. The roar, screech and rumble of tanks on concrete. Then the first vehicle, an armoured car, round a corner. Three T-34 tanks followed it. They did not pass us but turned down another street which led to the university. They seemed to know the way well. I saw no infantrymen.

My student chauffeur then drove me to the house of an old woman who was ill, to take her to safety in Austria. But she had already been taken by someone else in the confusion, so we left for the frontier again.

Out Of Order

On the way out my chauffeur recognised a man who had been one of the leading revolutionaries in the town and we gave him a lift. He told me that, according to last-minute feverish telephone calls around the country, Sopron seemed to be the last town in Hungary to be taken by the Russians.

At every other telephone exchange the operator either cut him off or indicated carefully that the "revolutionary council" no longer existed. "I am sorry, that number is temporarily out of order," an operator had told him from Veszprem.

On the first hills outside the town we stopped and took a look back. I heard the clatter of a machinegun. Otherwise there was silence. The blood-red sun was setting in a darkening sky over the fields tightly covered with snow.

On the way back to the frontier we passed the Hungarian artillery forces we had seen on our way in. They were completely deserted now. The stream of refugees had vanished. Only here and there a straggler made his way towards Austria. We picked up an old woman and her 14-year-old granddaughter. Their possessions were in an untidy bundle hardly larger than a lady's handbag. The old woman was weeping bitterly.

The girl was perfectly self-controlled and kept telling the old woman: "Don't cry, grandma." But the grandmother just kept sobbing: "My sons—my husband—"

At the Hungarian frontier post three lorries loaded of refugees stood looking back towards Sopron. A number of Austrian gendarmes and other officials, journalists and cameramen, and a crowd of curious sightseers stood around.

Suddenly, a hoarse male voice lifted above the hubbub and started singing the Hungarian national anthem. "God bless the Hungarians..."

Others joined in. Soon all the Hungarians present, perhaps a hundred in all, were singing. Many had tears in their eyes. Everything came to a complete standstill. Austrian gendarmes saluted. Men took off their hats. An old man knelt and prayed.

ADENAUER WORRIED

Bonn, Nov. 4.

West German Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, will make a strong effort to dissuade the French authorities from continuing their military action in Egypt when he arrives in Paris, informed sources indicated today.

Adenauer's main concern will be to repair Western unity, which is essential for the free world in the face of the events in Hungary, the sources said.

The Chancellor's trip to Paris is not an expression of solidarity with France and Britain, official circles point out. Britain and France's action in Egypt is almost unanimously condemned in West German authoritative circles.

The opposition parties and even some members of Adenauer's own coalition have urged him to call off the trip as a protest against the British and French "aggression."

Adenauer, however, does not wish to risk straining relations between the European powers, especially since the discord between the United States and France and Britain has already damaged the Atlantic alliance, government circles declared.

A false move at this moment could prove disastrous for the cause of European unity, they added.—France-Press.

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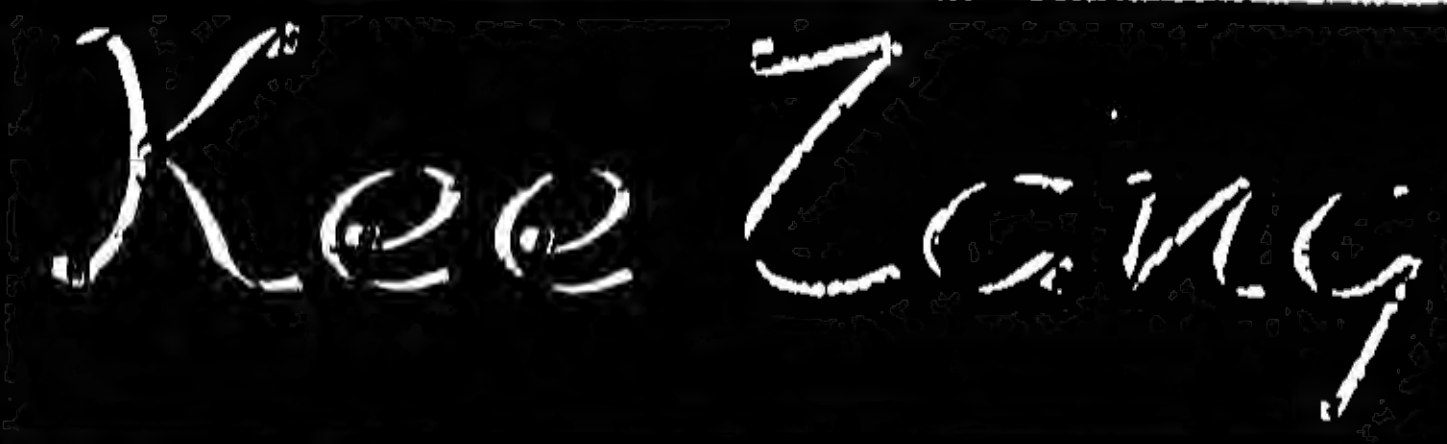
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NZ Teachers Going To Indonesia

Wellington, Nov. 4.

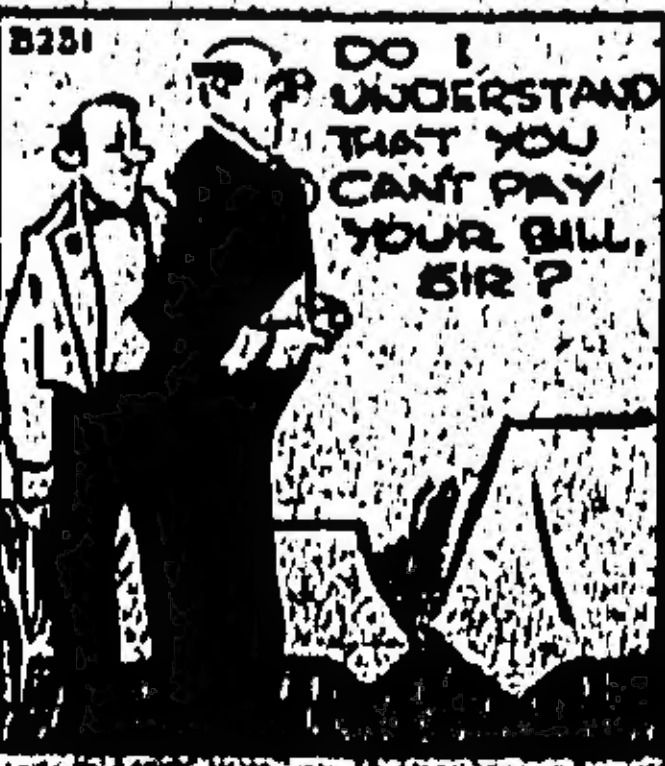
A team of 12 New Zealand teachers is to go to Indonesia to assist with the development of English language teaching at secondary schools there.

This is one of the largest technical assistance projects New Zealand has undertaken under the Colombo Plan.

The teachers will work in pairs in six of the main centres of Indonesia, and will be under the general supervision of a leader attached to the English language teaching inspectorate in Djakarta.

A government statement said that it hopes the project will make a significant contribution to the development of education in Indonesia.—Reuter.

POP



IM. SORRY, BUT I



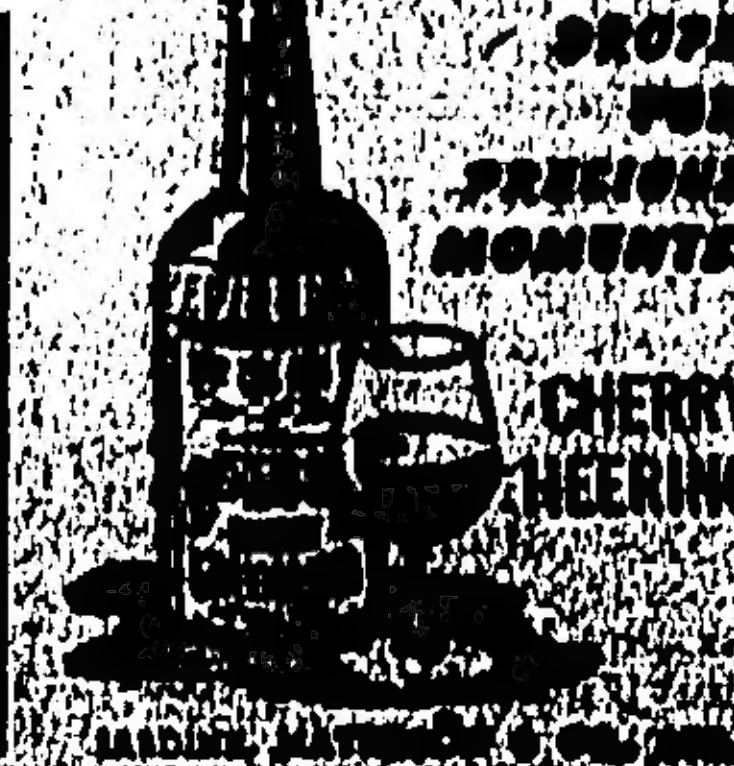
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UN Emergency Session

SOVIET UNION CONDEMNED FOR MASSACRE OF HUNGARIAN PEOPLE

Correspondents
Believed
Safe In Budapest

Washington, Nov. 4. The State Department reported this afternoon that eight US correspondents in Budapest were believed safe but that the US Legation harboured only five of them as of 9.06 a.m. Budapest time.

The Department had said earlier that seven US correspondents were safe in the Legation.

The Department said the last communication with the US Legation had been a teletype conversation at 0700 GMT.

The Department said it did not know which five correspondents had found refuge in the Legation.

THE LIST

The list of correspondents included Russell Jones of the United Press, John MacCormac of the New York Times, Henry Gihner of the New York Times, Barrett McGurn of the Herald Tribune, Frank Buchholz of NBC, Ernest Lelzer of DBS, Eldon Griffith of Newsweek and Seymour Fieldin of the New York Post.

It said that at approximately 6000 GMT all eight correspondents were still at the Hotel Duna in Budapest.

Before the teletype conversation was terminated, however, five of them had reached the Legation.

A Department spokesman said he "presumed" the other three had also reached safety but he could not be sure. United Press.

Austria Needs Aid For Refugees

Vienna, Nov. 4. The Austrian Interior Minister, Oscar Helmer, today asked the United Nations Refugee Organisation to grant Austria aid in caring for the 10,000 men, women and children who had sought asylum from Hungary.

In a telegram to the United Nations High Commissioner's office for refugees, Helmer said the influx raised serious problems for Austria.

He asked the Executive Committee of the refugee organisation to grant aid to the Austrian Government in dealing with the problem. —France-Press.

Peshawar, Nov. 4. The King of Afghanistan, Zahir Khan Shah, has accepted the invitation of the Turkish Premier, Celal Bayar, to visit Turkey, some time next year, Kabul radio said today. —France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- 1 Calm (6).
 - 2 Carpet (6).
 - 3 Substantial (5).
 - 4 Bathing-place (4).
 - 5 Remove from office (7).
 - 6 Large (4).
 - 7 Not immeasurable space (4).
 - 8 Drive back (5).
 - 9 Cattle thief (7).
 - 10 Certain (4).
 - 11 Track of a beast (5).
 - 12 Wagon (5).
 - 13 Party (5).
 - 14 Long continuance (6).
- DOWN
- 1 Unusual (8).
 - 2 Shortens (8).
 - 3 Detail (4).
 - 4 Advances in grade (8).
 - 5 Hang about (6).
 - 6 Blind (5).
 - 7 Speeches (8).
 - 8 Stuck one's neck out (5).
 - 9 Greeting ceremoniously (8).
 - 10 Vigour (8).
 - 11 Wrinkle (6).
 - 12 Attitude (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 3 Donating, 8 Between, 9 Roster, 11 Totalled, 12 Aids, 13 Merit, 14 Sedan, 15 Earl, 16 Divergent, 17 Medicine, 18 Locals, 19 Disinfect, Down: 1 Star, 2 Slime, 3 Denial, 4 Ormen, 5 Aids, 6 Intact, 7 Gestate, 10 Gains, 11 Ranks, 12 Taverns, 13 Peasants, 14 Grades, 15 Again, 16 Under, 17 Pile, 18 Void.

The United Nations General Assembly met in emergency session today to discuss a demand for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary.

Delegates from the 76 member nations, weary after long hours of debate on the Hungary and Middle East hostilities last night, were called back into session at an extraordinary pre-dawn meeting of the Security Council.

A Soviet veto had rendered the Council powerless to act on a United States resolution urging the withdrawal of all Russian troops from Hungary.

Alleged Motives

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Sobolev, alleged that the motives behind the debate were quite clear. Britain and France were committed to "open aggression" against the Egyptian people.

Certain circles in the United States, he added, had spared no effort to support criminal actions against the Hungarian people.

Britain and France have rejected the UN call for a ceasefire, thereby flouting the will of 60 states, by trying to involve the General Assembly in the Hungarian situation.

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Mr. Ronald Walker of Australia noted that under the Hungarian peace treaty, to which the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States and other powers, including Australia, subscribed, Russian forces were to be withdrawn from Hungary when Soviet troops were withdrawn from Austria—as they were last year.

He said the Soviet Union had contrived to circumvent this and other provisions of the treaty by concluding the Warsaw Pact with the "satellite" states. It was this pact which the Hungarian Communist leaders invoked when they called on Russian forces to put down the popular rebellion.

Cynicism

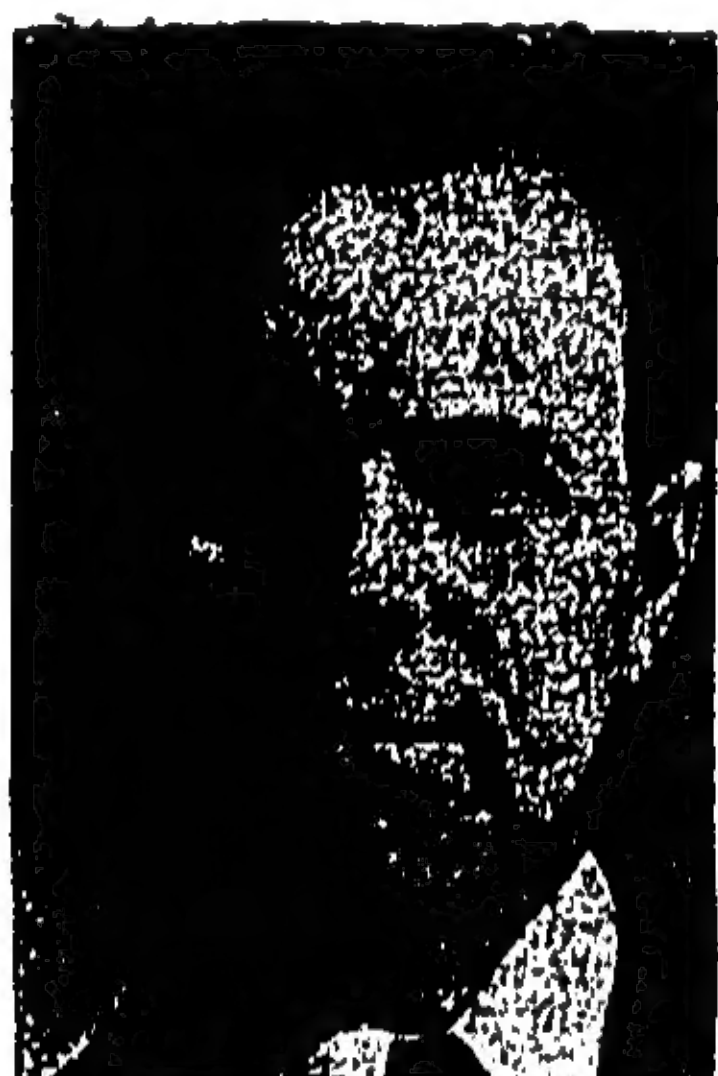
Dr. Walker asked the Assembly to take prompt action "to show the sympathy of the world for the Hungarian people and their right to freedom."

South Africa also announced that it supported inscription of the complaint on the Agenda.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of the United States, accused the Soviet Union of "duplicitous and double dealing" in Hungary.

He said the Soviet Union was engaged in a "wholesale brutality," while this was going on, the Soviet representative here was praising peace and protesting against bloodshed in the Middle East.

"All of us who are striving with every fibre in our being for peace in the Near East can never forget this unutterable cynicism," Mr. Lodge said.



LESTER PEARSON
No Parallel

He contrasted the initial reception of the Nagy regime with the fact that today it was reliably reported that Soviet forces had occupied Parliament building in Budapest and had arrested Nagy and most of his Government.

Mr. Lodge said: "We do not believe it is sufficient to call upon the Soviet Union to desist in the internal affairs of Hungary. We urge the Secretary-General to directly investigate the situation in Hungary and report to the General Assembly as soon as possible."

He called upon the Hungarian Government to permit entry of the Secretary-General's representatives into Hungary.

Mr. Lodge said the United Nations "could not stand idly by while the Hungarians are dragged back bodily into servitude."

"If we fail to act, it will constitute a base betrayal of the people of Hungary."

The Hungarian people may be sure the United Nations will accept their cause as its own."

Police Force

Mr. Lester Pearson, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, proposed establishment of a United Nations mission to supervise the situation in Hungary.

He made this suggestion after mentioning his proposal, approved unanimously by the Assembly yesterday, that a UN police force be formed to keep the peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Sobolev accused Mr. Lodge of having given an "entirely fallacious" account of events.

He went on to repeat the charges he first made on Sunday in the Security Council and reiterated there yesterday and this morning, that "dark forces of reaction" had taken advantage of gullible workers in Hungary to launch a counter-revolution.

Mr. Sobolev also again asserted that the United States, through the mutual security act, had financed subversion in Hungary.

Peasants Government

Mr. Sobolev said last reports from Hungary showed that order was returning to the country and that "the workers' and peasants' government" was supporting the removal of Mr. Nagy from the Government.

He said attempts had been made in the United Nations to depict in a "calculated manner"

the facts relating to the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary. He referred to the links of "close friendship and co-operation" among the Soviet Union and the "people's democracies" under the Warsaw Pact.

This, he repeated, was Eastern Europe's response to the militarisation of Western Germany and military agreements between Germany and the United States, Britain and France.

Mr. Sobolev said the United States, Britain and France wanted to invade the United Nations in the "so-called Hungarian situation" despite the objections of "the legitimate Hungarian Government which clearly states in its communication to the Secretary-General (on October 28) that it considered it intolerable intervention of the United Nations in its domestic affairs."

Quite Obvious

He declared that it was "quite obvious they are not interested in the rights of the Hungarian people but merely seek to restore the past rotten capitalist regime in Hungary and that is why they are seeking to support by every means the anti-popular elements acting against the legitimate government of Hungary."

They were trying to divert the attention of public opinion from the "fact of their merciless suppression of those peoples who are seeking democratic freedoms and independence in Algeria, Malaysia, Cyprus and in other parts of Africa and Asia," Mr. Sobolev charged.

Mr. Lester Pearson said: "If they (the Soviet Union) refuse this UN investigation of conditions in Hungary, never again will they be able to talk about colonialism."

Mr. Pearson disputed a statement by the Soviet delegate drawing a parallel between the situations in Egypt and Hungary.

"The United Nations should judge each situation on its merits," he said.

"I would also say there is no parallel between the intentions of free, democratic nations with a long history of respect for the rights of small nations and those of a dictatorial regime which has not shown the slightest understanding of international collaboration or consideration for the rights of others."

Hand Over

Mr. Pearson said: "The governments of the United Kingdom and France have stated they are prepared to hand over their police role (in Egypt) to a UN force which we are now trying to organise."

"It is true that there remain differences between the British and French on the one hand and the majority of the Assembly on the other hand on the conditions on which this transfer can take place."

"Nevertheless, the transfer suggestion has been accepted as necessary and desirable and a promise has been made that it will take place."

"Why cannot the Soviet Union give the same promise in respect of the military operations now going on against the Hungarians?"

Mr. Pearson described Soviet intervention in Hungary as "one of the greatest and grimmest betrayals in history."

He said the Soviet Union now had a chance — "perhaps the last chance" — to show that their collective security system in Eastern Europe was "more than a set of satellites and a master."

Loud Applause

"We owe it to the Hungarian people and to freedom to investigate what is happening," Mr. Pearson said. "Surely, no single member of this Assembly can fail to join in this. Perhaps, at this moment we cannot do more but surely we cannot do less."

Mr. Leonardo Vitelli of Italy, in a voice shaking with emotion, declared that under the smoke-screen of false negotiations, the Soviet Union had prepared the massacre of the Hungarian people.

Loud applause continually interrupted his speech, which he described as "a violation of legal treaties" and of moral law.

"What people and what governments can now trust the word of the Soviet Union?" he asked.

PRICE RISES EXPECTED

Singapore, Nov. 4. Singaporean businessmen said they expected prices of most household appliances, stationery, textiles and tinware to rise sharply in the Middle East situation.

The managing director of a refrigerator and electrical appliances firm said prices would definitely go up on goods he was expecting from England, Denmark and Germany.

However, he said, he had had assurances that the prices of similar goods from Japan would not be affected. —Reuter.

Lack Of Air Support Blamed For Defeat At Gaza

Tel-Aviv, Nov. 4. Egyptian Army Major-General Joseph Abdul El Groudi, commander of the 8th Division of Egyptian Infantry in the Gaza sector of the Sinai Peninsula, today blamed the lack of air support for the Egyptian defeat in Gaza last Friday.

El Groudi, 45, fresh-complexioned and with a small moustache, was trained at the British military college of Sandhurst, and speaks excellent English.

El Groudi, who is now a prisoner in a coastline hotel and guarded by military police, said his guns had not had sufficient range to reply to the Israeli batteries.

No Tanks

When his headquarters was captured on Friday, he said: "I had no tanks, although we had destroyed a large number of Israeli tanks. Our radio was not working, and I could not call for reinforcements. The greater part of my troops were Palestine Arabs," he continued.

El Groudi said the Egyptian troops could neither retreat nor flee. The sea was behind his headquarters at Khan Yunis, he said, and as they had no ships, they could not escape. In reply to questions, El Groudi said he did not know if the result of the battle would have changed, had the Egyptian troops been supported by aircraft.

Weakened

"I believe our position was weakened by the withdrawal of Egyptian troops to face the threat of a Franco-British invasion," he said.

CONFERENCE TURNED DOWN

Karachi, Nov. 4. The Pakistan Government today turned down an Indonesian suggestion for a special conference of the Colombo powers to discuss the Middle East conflict. Foreign Office sources said tonight.

The Government considered that in the present situation such a meeting would serve no purpose, the sources added. —France-Press.

LABOUR SUPPORT FOR UN

Brussels, Nov. 4. The Secretary-General of the International Conference of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) has sent a message to all the organisations affiliated to the confederation, calling on them to support the United Nations resolution on Soviet intervention in Hungary and a ceasefire in the Middle East.

The Secretary-General also sent a message to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, stating the "vigorous protest" of the ICFTU against "armed Soviet intervention in the struggle of the Hungarians for their liberty and their independence."

"We support the United Nations resolution and action concerning the Middle East," the message stated. —France-Press.

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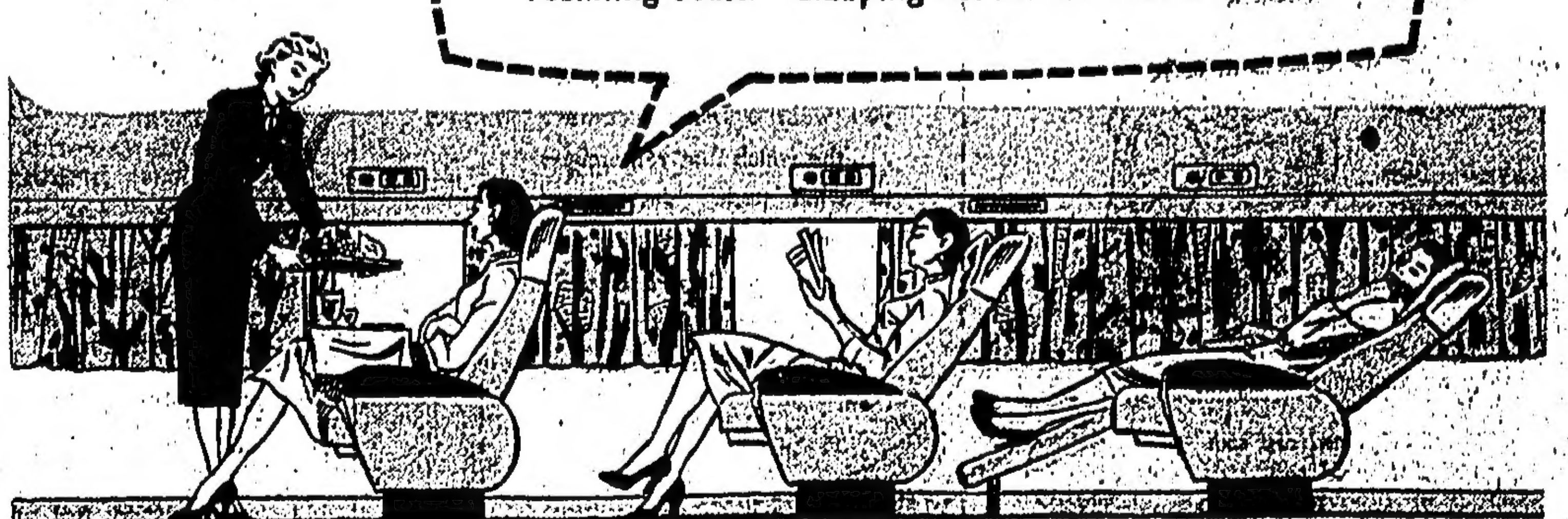
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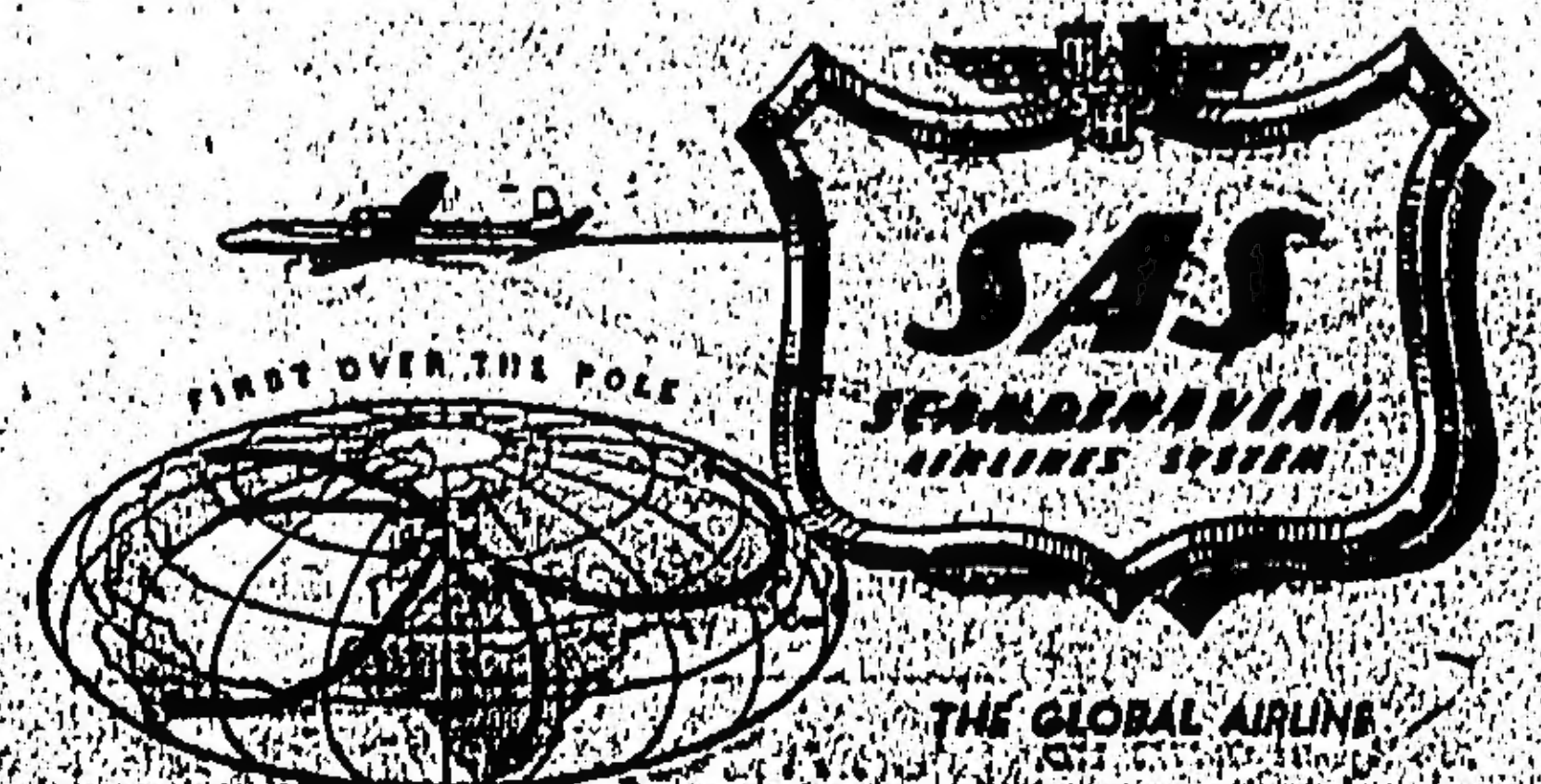
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CATERING FOR THE OLYMPIC APPETITE

In magnitude, if not in mystery, it is like the miracle of the loaves and fishes

By T. A. G. HUNGERFORD

THE army of Olympic athletes about to descend on Melbourne will march like all armies, on its stomach. The task of catering for those 6,000 healthy appetites—and no hard luck, either—is one which in magnitude if not in mystery closely approaches the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

At least, on that celebrated occasion, only one nationality was assembled on the chow-line; the inmates of the Village will be drawn from all over the world, and the most strenuous efforts have been made to ensure that every taste, whether for smorgasbord, roast beef or nassi goering, will be satisfied.

Tons Of Food

THE man on whom most of the organisation has devolved is Mr A. Morrell, a dark, slight and under-standably—intense young man who seems to have grown onto the end of a telephone connection in an office at the Village. He comes to this spot from nearly ten years as a Government caterer, and has worked in many instances in the hostels through which have passed the million or more migrants who have entered Australia since the end of the war.

Spend half an hour with Mr Morrell and you will get some idea of what his present job entails—if not from what he actually tells you, then from the steady stream of visitors, supplicants, informants, shock

troops and telephone calls which chop your discourse into little pieces and strew it around in your mind to be assembled later on in some quiet backwater where the world stands comparatively still.

Mr Morrell, in between interruptions, produced some startling figures. For instance, 85 tons of rice is a lot of rice, and to satisfy everybody it had to be procured from three countries, India, Siam and Australia. Sixty-five tons of butter, 17,500 lbs. of cheese of various sorts, 117 tons of assorted meats and 680,000 pieces of fruit—a staggering list—few items on a staggering list—few items on a staggering list—few items on a staggering list.

But supply, one feels, is one of the least of Mr Morrell's worries. Foodstuffs can be purchased, stored and used as needed; his responsibilities go far beyond the mere provision of the fuel which will propel his clients in droves around the track, through the swimming pools and over the hurdles during the great sports-fest soon to begin in Melbourne.

Tower Of Babel

THE first requisite was that the Tower of Babel had to be sorted out. Meals at the Village will be taken in national groups—Latin American, Scandinavian, North American, Middle European, Asian and so on.

Each dining room will be supervised by a unit manager, and staffed by 28 hostesses—the latter being chosen as much for their pleasant manner as for their pleasing looks. The beautiful ornament who might spill soup down the swimming champion's back has no place in the Olympic Village dining rooms.

To prepare the food in national dishes, 192 chefs have been assembled from different parts of the world—120 from the countries of Europe, 30 from Malaya, India and China, and 42 from within Australia. Such a large and varied staff breeds problems on a commensurate magnitude, and the organisation to handle it has entailed endless research and ingenuity.

And paper work—Mr Morrell's office walls leave barely enough landing space for a small fly in between the lists from which he cuts the solution to whatever problem assails him at the moment.

Long Spread

HE has based his gastronomic campaign on the unit. In effect, he will administer not 23 dining rooms but the same dining room 23 times, not 12 different kitchens, but the same routine applied to 12 different kitchens. Members of the various staffs will wear plastic badges of varying colours to distinguish them in their categories—hostesses, waitresses, pantry-maids, kitchen hands.

Routines have been laid down for the duties of each group, what each will do before, during and after each meal, how every table will be set, how and when the dining room is to be prepared and cleared away. In this way, any staff will, in an emergency, be able to perform its duties in another kitchen as though operating on its own home base.

Since language difficulties make table service impracticable, buffet service will operate in the dining rooms. The long spread of meal hours—for instance, dinner will extend over three hours—will do away with any congestion. In any case, it is reasonable to assume that iron men who run miles a day to keep fit will experience little hardship in walking a

few feet to pick up a well-cooked meal.

Everything possible, apart from providing Seeing Eye dogs, has been done to simplify service for them. Soup tureens will be placed opposite the entrance to each dining room. Guests will help themselves to soup, take it to their tables, and while engulging it decide on the next course. There will be a central buffet set with hors d'oeuvres, cold meats and salads. If they wish, guests will serve themselves from this, or will be served from the scullery between the kitchen and the dining room with any one of the three hot meals on the menu of the day.

To assist them in this choice, above each serving point there will be displayed the name of the dish in the languages current in the particular dining room. Sweeties will be set out on racks to be chosen by sight or scent by the diners.

Having assembled the teams in national groups, Mr Morrell has taken the organization a little further. From lengthy correspondence and questionnaires with overseas points, he now sets out to meet the individual tastes of the countries composing each group. It goes without saying, of course, that any national or religious traditions concerning the slaughter and preparation of beasts for the table will be rigidly adhered to. Thus, all meat and poultry for the Moslem group will be killed under Moslem supervision, by a Melbourne butcher with 10 years' experience in the Middle East.

Preferences

IN the matter of national preferences, each manager of a dining room will be guided by his personal bias. Typesetters, for instance, will be given a choice of all the knowledge gathered by Mr Morrell in his correspondence course.

The managers of Dining Room A, for instance, knows that he has in his care athletes from Denmark, Finland, Holland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. He knows also that bread will not be in very heavy demand among this group, but that he will be expected to supply it white, brown, rye, and black. Twenty-five percent of the bread rolls will have to be garnished with poppyseeds, and the Swedes will bring their own hard bread.

Most of the butter will be salted, but the Dutch might ask for it unsalted; cheese will be required for every meal, preferred varieties being cheddar, Kraft, Gruyere, Cream Gouda, Danish Blue and Edam.

All his nationals prefer their coffee served with light cream;



MR A. Morrell, in charge of feeding the athletes, discussing a menu with one of the chefs at the Olympic Village.

They like their cordials well-iced at all meals, they don't like olive oil in the cooking, nutmeg and rabbit are not usually prized as a dish, yoghurt will be required, mostly at breakfast, and the consumption of potatoes will be unusually high. So far, nobody seems to have asked for koumides.

Every Means

ARMED with such intimate insight into the gustatory preferences of his charges, any manager worth his salt should have little difficulty in wrecking training schedules; at least, he should be able to send his athletes home a few pounds heavier than they were in their arrival.

Every kitchen of the 12—apart from the Asian kitchen which required certain modifications—is similarly equipped, so that relief cooks will be quite at home in any of them. At the mountains of ingredients already stored at the Village pass gradually through them, they will be speeded on their way by electric potato peelers, automatic mixers, steam boilers, gas and electric ovens, salamanders, bain maries and every possible means of making the traditionally harassed life of the cook a little less trying. Now, before the big influx, they gleam and glitter in pristine idleness like the gun deck of a new destroyer; what they'll look like at the height of the invasion is anybody's guess.

Back to Mr Morrell's office, to his lists and charts and layouts, shaded and flagged and studded with coloured pins like the plans of a battlefield, which in fact they are. Nobody appreciates that more keenly than Mr Morrell.

Scores of thousands of pieces of cutlery, scores of thousands of cups, plates and saucers—and someone rings up and wants to

know whether the roster for "B" Dining Room is ready, and can he have a look at it? Dray loads of salt and pepper shakers, hundreds of pots and pans, sugar bowls, milk jugs (12,000 pints of milk a day)—and some one walks in distractedly and asks where are the nail brushes for the cooks?

Three tons of Western Australian crayfish tails, three tons of Tasmanian scallops, 27,000 lbs. of turkey, 60,000 lbs. of sugar, 45,000 quarts of ice cream, 5,000 lbs. of Brazilian coffee, five tons of peas, five tons of beans, five tons of cauliflower—and someone pokes his head in at the door and reminds Mr Morrell that three Malayan athletes, the first to arrive at the Village, are expected on the following evening, and can he arrange three late suppers for them?

A Conceit

OF course he can—there are 16 cooks, 35 waitresses and up to 350 diners in each dining room, and all that food just waiting for some starters. What is a little thing like three late suppers?

Mr Morrell's retort is automatic—things have to be done, and one gets the feeling that it will take something more than a minor earthquake to prevent them from being done.

There is a popular conceit that given the time and the ingredients, it is no more difficult to prepare a banquet for 100 plates than to whip up tea for two. The kitchen at the Olympic Village between October 22 (D-day for the catering staff) and December 8, when they will settle back, take off their shoes and relax, will provide an excellent opportunity to settle that canard, once and for all.

Mr Morrell is non-committal—when he has the time.

Across A Sizzling Sub-Continent

LEAVE TRAIN TO KARACHI

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

"GET to Karachi by 4 p.m. in two days' time," the order said. "And you will leave at once by plane to be in Britain within seventy-two hours. If you miss that plane, you may have to travel by sea—and that will take you two to three weeks."

We were in the jungle in Bengal. The order meant hustle—for the prize was leave in the United Kingdom.

Three of us DID leave almost at once. We started on a hot, dusty afternoon; we waited hours at a small fly-smitten station with a tumble-down building housing a cafe which supplied pale fried eggs and yellow, greasy potatoes. It was called Tori.

We knew what to expect, of course. A train would chug alongside the platform some time after midnight. It would be crowded to the doors and to the steps and roofs. Inside or outside—that didn't matter to the third-class Indian traveller. It didn't matter to the three of us either. We HAD to get on that train.

It was just as we had predicted. Long after midnight, with sleep craving our indulgence, a train appeared slowly—oh, so slowly! Moaning whistles, great blasts of steam, and the constant clanging of the station bell.... the noise was bedlam!

Desperate Men

Yes, there they were... hanging on to every door and every handle—dozens of doctored figures, unable to get into the train. We looked at the coaches. Crumpled.

Vendors of yellow wares (yes, even at 2 a.m.), friends, relatives, wept over relatives. We ran one way... then the other. The outlook was not hopeful. And then we saw it.

It was a sleek, silver-painted air-conditioned coach with the words "Sleeping Car" on its sides. To us, straight from the discomforts of jungle life, this was lush living indeed. But the sleeping car was shattered and leaped against the night and airy visitors.

We hammered on a blue glass door at the coach's end. We really beat at that glass.

An official appeared in the carpeted corridor of the coach. He motioned us away with a lordly wave. We didn't move. Then he shouted at us. "No room here—packed."

By now we were desperate men. We saw in our minds' eyes a plane leaving Karachi without us. We looked around

us wildly, perhaps expecting some help to materialise. It did. And from a most unexpected quarter. An Army brigadier had joined us, with a bullock.

"Open the door," he shouted. "I want to talk to you." And he rustled a five-rupee note before the train official's gaze. Either his voice or the note did it. The door was opened, cautiously. Immediately the brigadier's bullock was through the gap and at the attendant's throat!

There was much scuffling, much shouting, and a terrified rolling of the train official's eyes. No mark did the bullock make. But he snarled. And the brigadier said: "Are you sure there is no room?" There was a look of vacant, it seemed, We could have it—yes, yes, the bullock too. Luggage, bullock, brigadier and all, we were hustled into a berth in cool, sweet air—conditioned comfort.

One Berth

Outside was hot, sweating India. We were inside, cooler, quite cold in fact. The one berth? Of course, we didn't draw lots for it. After all we had a brigadier present. He slept in it. We slept on the floor. The bullock kept watch in the corridor, and were not disturbed that night. The Army brigadier and his bullock had certainly won a tactical battle with Indian railway officialdom.

But we reached Delhi during the daytime with raging colds. The air-conditioning had proved too robust for men straight out of the jungle. We sneezed and coughed our way across the Sind desert, in high summer. The mercury said more than 110 degrees (it had been about 65 degrees in the Saper).

Complete with colds, we made Karachi in time for that plane.

I once spent three nights and two days in the same sleeping car. You would think that could happen only on the Trans-Siberian Railway in the days when travellers moved leisurely across Russia's Asian territory in the Far East.

Beat Of Wheels

But I experienced it on the wide plains of India as a huge engine dragged its thousand-ton load of carriages across a sub-continent.

I experienced it on a journey from Calcutta to the very gates of the Khyber Pass on India's famed Northwest Frontier.

That time, I rode in one of the other-fashioned sleeping cars, with compartments for four berths, all occupied. It had two fans (they worked). It had a little room adjoining with a shower-bath which sprayed us several times a day with tepid water.

The windows had three "layers." We had blue glass to protect us from glare. We had gauze to protect us from flies and mosquitoes; we had a wooden shutter to protect us from heat—and from the hands and voices which offered tea, eggs, fly whisks, goat's milk and lurid magazines at 3 a.m. when we lay sweating on our bunks, longing for sleep.

It was a noisy carriage. It had none of that sleeping-car peace with carpeting and sound-deadening, which one has come to expect elsewhere. Every clank of wheel over joint—every staccato beat of wheels drumming on the lines, over slender wooden bridges—every roar of the train as it dashed through a tunnel—was magnified.

And if we turned off the fans to hear ourselves speak, we tried!

Unchanging Scene

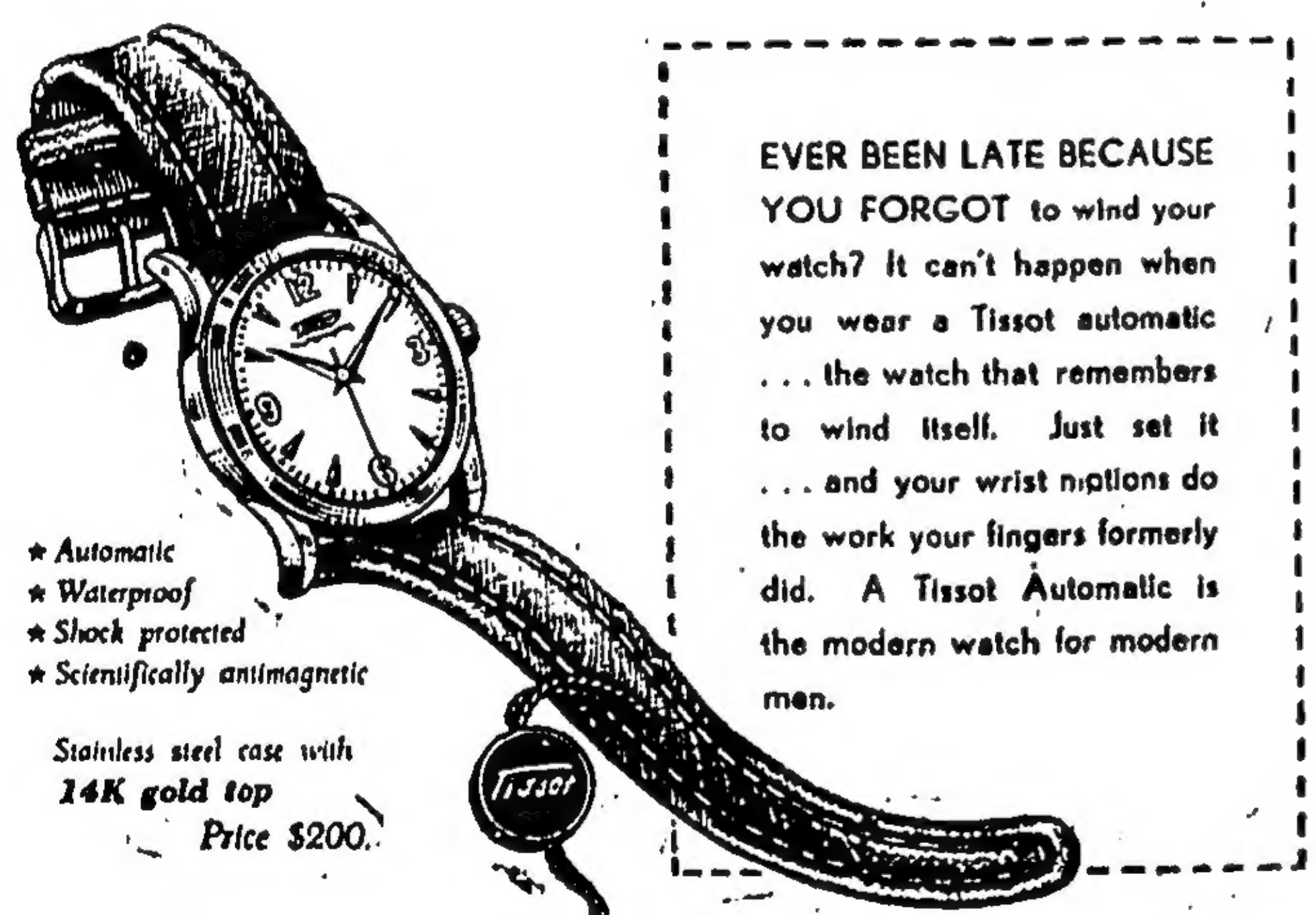
On, on we thundered. Past Benares, the holy city. Past Allahabad, on to Lucknow. Bareilly, Delhi, Saharanpur, Ambala, Amritsar, Lahore—one by one they were left behind. Then the scenery changed.

By the time we had reached Wazirabad and Jhelum we were in fresh, wild, rocky country. Stained with the dust of a thousand and more miles, the long line of coaches was finally halted in Peshawar station, in the frowning shadow of the Khyber.

During the last dozen miles, as the sun set and the wind rote from behind the rock, we were struck by the solitude of one of the wayside stations of India. A station-master and his staff greeted the train. When we pulled away, they were still on the platform, like up-tilted soldiers, their uniforms sparkling.

They were a part—an unchanging part—of unchanging India. Doubtless, they are there, still, still waiting, when and where they are asked on, perhaps.

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ANNE SHARPLEY goes to see the wife of

THE SILENT HERO WHO BEAT THE MAU MAU

WHILE all Kenya was drawing corks, or at least breaths of relief, over the capture of Dedan Kimathi, the quietest house of all was the home of the man who did more than any other to capture him—Superintendent Ian Henderson.

His extremely pretty young wife was sitting by herself "just hugging myself with delight." Her husband was a hundred miles away (and probably ten thousand feet up in the dark, dark Aberdare Mountains, camping out for the night before starting more patrols to wipe up any possible followers of Dedan Kimathi).

Mario Henderson, blonde and fresh in her bright cotton housecoat, sat in a soft-toned modern room with contemporary furniture and red drum lampshades, calling "Go to sleep now" occasionally to a restless small daughter. She is the equivalent to the frontierswomen.

A RAW BATTLE

Not covered wagons, wooden stockades or mud-walled forts for her, but a clean, routine suburban while her man fights a raw and terrifying battle.

But it, probably, takes as much courage not to be able to read your husband's rifle as a good frontierswoman should. Sitting alone in a pretty room can be an ironical pastime when you know that your

"He never spoke about his work. I had to read about it in the newspapers. But now that Kimathi is caught he may talk at last," says Mrs Henderson.

husband is alone in forests filled as they were only a year ago with hundreds, even thousands, of armed Mau Mau. Talking to your neighbour can be a strain when you suspect your husband is talking surrender terms with fanatic, so-called generals. In mountain hideouts with gun-happy terrorists bunched around, ready to shoot at a word, and perhaps without a word.

Now it is nearly all over at last. For her husband, at least, the capture of Kimathi—the man he was most dedicated to catch—marks the greatest single achievement of the emergency that started just four years ago.

THE SILENT SORT

At least, that is what Mrs Henderson supposes, for her husband is strictly the silent sort. "Ian has never once told me anything about his work," said Mrs Henderson. "He has always made it a rule never to discuss it, not simply because it has all been tremendously painful—but because he wanted to get away from it all. All I know about his achievements I have learned from the newspapers—and he doesn't even care to see me reading those."

From newspapers, then, Mrs Henderson has learned such facts as her husband's drive 60 times in two years into the

very centre of murder-land, often unarmed, to talk surrender terms with terrorists. She discovered that it was he who built up the case against Jomo Kenyatta, and that the Mau Mau courts had sent threatening letters to him and put a high price on his head.

BRILLIANT STRATEGIST

Two things he couldn't conceal were when he was wounded in an ambush, and when he won the George Medal and Bar. "Apart from those facts I have learned nothing from him." Altogether the quiet young policeman who married seven years ago has turned into quite a hero and a brilliant strategist.

Brought up among the Kikuyu, on his parents' coffee farm, he is one of the few Englishmen able to speak their language. "It may seem difficult to believe but my husband loves the Kikuyu. Our houseboy Mugwa was brought up with him. They were children together, and when people in Nakrobi said we were mad to keep our Kikuyu servants when everyone was getting rid of them, my husband would not hear a word against him."

Her husband's insight into the Kikuyu mind made him realize that the only effective weapons against the Kikuyu

terrorist was another Kikuyu. He persuaded captured Mau Mau to lead his men back to the hideouts where the gangs were lying. And his teams of "Kentucky Minstrels" or pseudo gangs of white men daubed with black make-up working in with reformed Mau Mau, became the means to the end of Mau Mau.

For the past three months he has conducted an operation to get Kimathi who, with one other leader still uncaptured, marks the end of Mau Mau.

It was a curious coincidence that in the brief two days the Superintendent took off to be introduced to Princess Margaret at a Saturday garden party the operation should succeed.

THAT WAS ALL. The telephone rang at 9.30 Sunday morning. My husband just said very quietly that they had rung to tell him that Dedan Kimathi had been caught at dawn. And we sat down to breakfast. That was all, no fuss.

But as the settled down for the evening, knowing that it would probably be the weekend before he saw her husband again, Mrs Henderson was happier than on any of the long, lonely nights that have been in the majority for the past four years.

By I. M. MacTAVISH

The evening started with a first rate bantamweight bout in which Top Smith lost a narrow decision to Wong Pak-ting of the Chinese Gymnastion, and a second in which a Russian landed in motionless position when L/Cpl. Smith of the Army stretched J/T Kemner of the Royal Air Force on the canvas. The full count, 25, this bantamweight bout was fought at a surprising pace and made a grand finale to a first-class night of fourteen well-matched bouts.

The referees were Mr. R. J. W. Rame and Cmd. F. O. O. Shepherd, M.C., and the referee in charge of the contest, J. A. Smith.

WEEK-END SOFTBALL

Killeen's Warriors Beaten 8-7 By Pandas In Thrill-Packed Match

By "TIME OUT"

Playing determined ball at the park yesterday, Kenneth Chun's Pandas bypassed their third hurdle in their quest for the flag when they shaded Hank Killeen's Warriors 8-7 in a thrill-packed touch-and-go affair that had fans glued to their seats.

Capitalising on a three-run sixth inning, Bimbi Abiong's Saints broke away from a four-all deadlock yesterday, Oly Vas' youthful Blackhawk showed their diamond supremacy over the American Consulate contingent when they trampled their opponents with a 13-1 count.

Vic Pedruco, on the mound for the Hawks, turned in his usual fine job holding the ball-hitting Yanks to three scattered hits.

In a five-inning senior "B" skirmish, Fred Diesta's Pi Dodgers unleashed a four-hit barrage on Comet hurler Reggie Hanne in the bottom half of the third, to notch up a convincing 12-4 triumph. Homeers by Onofre "Reese" Sousa and Cypri Caldas in the sixth literally "broke their opponents' backs" in the Comet's initial defeat.

The junior leaguers saw another record established in yesterday's contest, when M. L. Lau of the War Eagles hurled a perfect game. In his five-inning tenure on the slab, Lau fanned eight batters in registering a no-hit no-run 33-0 victory over the lowly Over-seas. The youthful Seniors kept their state clean with a 10-0 shut-out over the Austers, while Fred Diesta's Dodgers bettered South China 17-7. In another junior game, the pace-setting Cheyennes claimed a "break" win over the Lion Cubs when the latter could not field a team after a player got hurt in the third frame.

PANDAS 8, WARRIORS 7

Starting off on the right foot, Hank Killeen's Warriors jumped into a 2-0 lead in the initial canto on two singles by Jimmy Chang and Stephen Xavier.

The Pandas wasted no time in putting the equalisers across in their half as Lam Ping singled after two outs scoring on Wally Ma's long double to centerfield. When this was muffed in that sector, Ma scooted all the way round to lock up the game.

A homer by Warrior first-sacker Joey Reis in the third gave the Warriors a 3-2 lead, but the Panda fourth saw Wally Ma sneaking home for the equaliser when he dropped a bunt-hit, advanced on a sacrifice and two infield errors and scored on a fielder's choice.

The tide changed in the fifth chapter as the Warrior defence faltered to allow the Pandas to pull ahead with two runs. Leading off, Y. S. Liang got a life on a fumble, another miscue at first base on Frank Cheng's grounder pushed him home. On an attempted pick-off at first, the elusive pill sailed over the outstretched mitt of first-sacker Reis and Chung was issued a free ticket round the bases. With the Warrior machine stalled temporarily, Kenneth Chun's boys rapidly loaded the bases to buzzing and only "Goose" Wong's brilliant clutch pitching saved the Warriors from disaster as he fanned Bobby Tuo and Harold Ong successively and nailed Johnny Jen on fly to leave three ducks in the pond.

The never-say-die Warriors fought back gamely and the

sixth frame saw them exploding through their opponents' lines with three tallies to lead 6-5. Al Oliveira started things popping with a single to right-field, arriving safely at third when the ball was muffed. Two rapid outs followed and Marques' grounder was misplayed for one run. "Goose" Wong then fanned off Jackie Wei's next serve, blasting it in a line to the left-hand sector. This was also muffed and when the ball was finally corralled, both Wong and Marques had come across to put the lead in the Warrior camp.

As was the motion of the day, this lead was short-lived and the Pandas once again posed their rivals. After Liang obtained a life on a fumble, Frank Cheng rifled a drive into rightfield for one run, himself scoring later on Lam Ping's long fly to left.

A COSTLY ERROR Thus this ding-dong battle raged with the Warriors tying up the ballgame in their seventh through Stephen Xavier's mercurial spikes after he arrived on base through a costly error at the windy alley.

Coming in for their last time at bat, two rapid outs were chalked up before Harold Ong stepped into the batter's box to be presented with the "gift". After taking two bunts on an error, Warrior shortstop Dickie Chavez all but "sold" the game for his mates when he muffed a flip at third to allow Ong to race across the plate for the winning run.

Wally Ma and Lam Ping walked off with batting honours, Ma connecting for two hits in three trips to the plate while Lam Ping passed out a two-in-four effort. For the losers, Joey Reis claimed the laurels with a homer in the third frame.

C.C. Lee's Chinese Athletics nearly established a name for themselves yesterday when they extended the mighty Saints for five full innings before a disastrous sixth-inning rally forced them to concede a 7-4 verdict.

Still suffering from last week's defeat, Bimbi Abiong's Joys unleashed their vent on losing hurler Nazarin as early as the first inning when they bunched three hits with a costly error at first base for four runs. Fleet-footed A.G. Ismail opened the frame with a walk, stealing second and third, and scored on Ozorio's neatly-laid bunt.

Ballhawk Benny Omar then lashed a drive through the box to chase Ozorio across and advanced on Leonard's single over second. Bucks sacrificed for the first out and Pereira fanned. Mamie Xavier then grounded towards shortstop for what looked like the third out, but this was erred at first and two more tallies denied the rubber. Having pushed in one run in their half of the second frame, the Athletics grouped their efforts in the third to draw level. Nazarin opened with a neat double to right, Harry Kwok followed suit with another stab at that post and this was erred to place runners on second and third. Brother Tony Kwok then sent them cavorting over the pan with another hit in that direction while Paul Tui's sacrifice fly for the first out put Tony home on the catch. With runners on first and second after two outs, Harry Lee socked out a single to left and Y.S. Young tried to score from second base A-sharp relay. To Colloco at the plate saw Young being plastered for the third out.

The Athletics threatened in their fifth frame. Tony Kwok arrived at third after one out. Snaring Young's liner on its flight, key-stoner Sherry Bucks whipped it to Omar at third to nail Kwok off base for a double-play and retire the side. Two bunched-up hits and a costly fumble sealed the fate of the Athletics in the Saint's sixth. After one out husky Dave Leonard stepped into Nazarin's "change-of-pace" pitch, sending it over the fence for three bases, scoring later on a passed ball. Bucks singled and Pereira walked. After the second out, Salles's grounder was heaved wildly at first for two more tallies. Ismail tried to end the inning.

A very weak offensive from the Athletic camp in their last stand saw their batters going out in one-two-three order to yield a 4-7 verdict.

TRUE TO FORM

Playing true to form, Oly Vas' youthful Blackhawk easily accounted for the American Consulate when they took

them to town with a convincing 13-1 count. An eleven-hit barrage allowed the Hawks to score in every inning except the last, when three feeble pops retired the side.

The lone American marker came in the third chapter when pitcher John Eliopoulos bunted safely and advanced on a miscue. On the second out, Brooks' grass-cutter shot through the outstretched legs of key-stoner Daniel Remedes and Eliopoulos denied the rubber.

For the victors, Rennie Barretto led the batting parade with three hits in as many times at bat while Tony Rodrigues and Jerry Remedios paced him with two-in-three and two-in-four respectively. Young ballhawk Mun Nunes is not to be forgotten in the distribution of halos, for he turned in a sterling performance at shortstop, accounting for more than half of his team's put-outs.

In the senior "B" division, Fred Diesta's Pi Dodgers proved their outstanding class when they whipped their closest rivals, the Comets, 12-4 in a thrill-packed clash.

Breaking off from a four-all tie in the bottom of the third, Diesta's lads shot into a commanding lead with five runs on four well-timed hits and two disastrous infield blunders. Adding insult to injury, the Dodgers' fourth saw three more tallies being chalked up as fourmasters exploded from the bats of Onofre "Reese" Sousa and Cypri Caldas.

Although turning in a one-hitter, winning pitcher Santana was not at his best, for some erratic spells found the Comet roster walking the bases and only tight fielding by his mates "brought home the bacon".

Little Dull In The Local Cricket World On Saturday

By "RECORDER"

There was little dull in the local world of cricket on Saturday. The Combined Army Hongkong, as some had predicted, beat the Combined Singapore Services at Sookunpoo by 12 runs while at Chater Road the Indian Recreation Club shocked themselves with a victory by six wickets over the HKCC Scorpians.

There is some weight of opinion in favour of the fact that Combined Army North and South could put out a better team than Combined Civilians or Combined Services who, of course, also include both Army North and South.

Probably nearer the mark is the suggestion that Combined Singapore Services had quite a lot of cricket against not too easily pushover opposition in the last eight days.

The Sookunpoo game was noteworthy for some very keen fielding—the type of fielding to keep any bowler happy and hard-working. The Singapore Services opened their attack with Williamson and Turner against Withall and Gibson, Army North's left-handers.

Runs came very slowly. Goodwin eventually replaced Turner and Withall was held off this bowler by Williamson in the slips. The scoreboard at that stage showed 28 and with another two runs on the board Gibson was caught by King off Williamson at forward short leg.

IN WORKING ORDER

With King coming on in place of Williamson at the IIC end, despite his being hit for a mighty six by Tidley, the now well-known King-Goodwin-Hone combination got to work and wickets kept falling steadily despite a stand for 25 by Major Goodall. King finished with 4 for 23 and Goodwin with 5 for 47. Williamson, though taking only one wicket for seven runs, again showed his worth as an opening bowler against good batsmen. His seven runs were taken off 10 overs, six of these maidens. Greenhalgh and right arm leg-break bowler Goodall were in form as Singapore Services batted.

Army Hongkong opened with the pace attack of Greenhalgh and Vickers and the latter claimed his only victim (Rose) in his first over. After that there was a second wicket stand of 40 runs between Rutherford and Grindrod.

Starting on his ninth over, Greenhalgh had Grindrod leg before with his first ball and Rose caught by Tidley with his second.

Windley stayed till the board showed 51, but hadn't opened his account when he too fell to Greenhalgh. Flood helped bring the score up to 61, when he fell to Goodall, then King was leg before to Greenhalgh and Rutherford was bowled by the same bowler, and the scoreboard showed 65 with seven wickets down.

Turner looked set to make a game of it, but Goodall then hit a nice patch and Harvey, Goodwin and Williamson fell to him in that order, the last named falling to a beautiful catch by Tidley at forward short leg with the score at 88.

ADMIRATION

Many an admiring remark has been passed over the week-end on the great 88-run stand by old-timers Owen-Hughes and Leach against the IIC at Chater Road. Said one IIC bowler, "We just didn't know what to do with them."

Things looked even blacker for the IIC as 111 went up on the board before the second wicket fell, 129 before the third, 150 before the fourth and 180 before the fifth. After that things took an easier turn and the Scorpians were finally dismissed for 190.

To not-quite-Indian J. C. Koh went the honour of taking the wickets of both Harry Owen-Hughes (42) and Donald Leach (34).

The IIC opening combination of Raymond and Lachandani was separated with the scoreboard showing 20. George Ebert, second wicket down, started in his usual over-cautious manner and began by being a little bit surprised at the antics of Raymond at the

other end who was being very fast and effective at the same time.

If Raymond could get away with it, so could he, George decided, and these two stayed together till the scoreboard showed 142. Though a later starter, George was not far behind in reaching his 50.

He was the man to go when the partnership was broken, having reached 58, and Raymond stayed on to reach a personal 76, being dismissed with the scoreboard showing 155.

The necessary runs for victory were put on by Carl Myatt

Sports Diary

TODAY

Men's A Division League:
University v Recreation
Ladies Doubles: CYMCA v Recreation
CYC v CYC v YWCA Recreation
"B" v CCC "G"

TOMORROW

Badminton
Junior Mixed Doubles League:
CCC "D" v IIC KCC v YWCA Kin
Tong v IIC, CYMCA v CCC "V"
Tong v IIC, CCC "V"
US Olympic Team v Hongkong
at IIC Stadium, 4 p.m.

and A. R. Abbas, both horribly unfair to J. C. Koh who is very fond of his left-handed batting.

INTERESTING Another interesting result on Saturday was KCC's 69-run victory over Recoelo at Cox's Path. KCC's Kenneth Lo and Frank Findley indulged in a 132-run fourth wicket stand, quite an amazing total against Recoelo's normally very able bowling. Lo reached 70 and Findley was undefeated for 78.

As so often happens in these games, it wasn't Carnell, Bell or Fairhall who were the main contributors to Recoelo being dismissed for 108. Jenner's slow off-spinners accounted for five Recoelo wickets, inclusive of three of the better ones.

In other First Division matches on Saturday, RAF accounted for Police by 60 runs at Kai Tak and Optimists beat Royal Navy by two wickets at King's Park.

Auxiliary Fire Service Orders

No. 42. Orders by Mr. Peter Cheung, Acting Superintendent, Auxiliary Fire Service of November 3, 1956.

Enrolment: Recruit (1150) 11.50; w.e.f. 17.10.56; Recruit (1151) 11.50; w.e.f. 17.10.56; 20.10.56.

Public Holiday: November 12, 1956, being a public holiday, the training programme for this is hereby cancelled.

Leave: S.O. (K) Chui Fu-kar granted one month's leave w.e.f. 11.10.56.

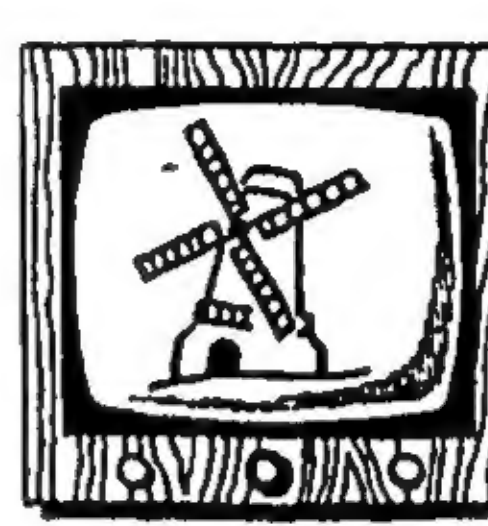
Instruction Period: The Unit Controller, with the approval of the Colonel Secretary, directs that (a) for the purposes of Regulation 54 of the Essential Services Corps (General) Regulation, every year should be deemed to commence on October 1; (b) the instruction periods prescribed for each training year for members of the Auxiliary Fire Service Unit of the Essential Services Corps shall be as follows:—50 instruction periods or such lesser number, not being less than 5, as the Unit Controller, may direct in any particular case.

Obituary: The Acting Superintendent regrets to announce the death of Fm. 790 Yu Heung on 19.10.56.

(Sgd.) K. A. Baker.

HUDDERSFIELD CHANGES

When Huddersfield won promotion four years ago they set a record by going through their Second Division without a change in defence. Their promotion bid this time is different, for already they have used up two goalkeepers, four full-backs and two left-halves. Only Taylor and McGarry are ever present.



NAMESAKES

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the spaces against each of the clues below with a word related to my life. The letters in circles spell out my name. Who am I?

1 This theatre?
2 Courage
3 Spanish writer
4 Dispute
5 About a horse
6 Errant?
7 Deeds
8 A fat squirrel
9 A thin horse
10 Fearless

Solution on Page 9

BE SPECIFIC

FLY CATHAY PACIFIC

No Licence For Potgeiter

Boston, Nov. 4. Ewart Potgeiter, the South African boxer, will be unable to meet Jeff Dyer of Springfield in a scheduled ten-rounder at the Arena on Thursday night.

The seven-foot, 330-pound Potgeiter was denied a licence yesterday by the Massachusetts Boxing Commission. The Commission ruled that the huge heavy-weight suffers a gland condition.

The fight was to have been Potgeiter's American debut.—United Press.

SPORTRAIT

FENCING: AMATEURS V PROFESSIONALS



"Somebody ordered coffee for one."

John, Evans, Photo

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(7247)

MISCELLANEOUS

COURTIAL PARTIES. Novel in-
surance cards on sale. C. M. Post,
Hongkong and Kowloon.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"AJAX"
Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at Hull's Wharf from 10 a.m.
on November 1, 1956, and consignees
are requested to have their repre-
sentatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

Hongkong, November 3, 1956.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"DIUMED"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at Hull's Wharf from 10 a.m.
on November 4 and 5, 1956,
and consignees are requested to
have their representatives present
during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

Hongkong, November 3, 1956.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"DONA AURORA"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at Hull's Wharf from 10 a.m.
on November 7, 1956, and
consignees are requested to have
their representatives present during
the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

Hong Kong, November 5, 1956

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See Agents

SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

NEW HEAVY DUTY
STAND-ON TRUCKS

TWO new stand-on trucks for faster, longer distance movement of heavy pallet and stillage loads have recently been introduced into the range of materials handling equipment manufactured by a British firm.

Both trucks are battery electric powered and aim at reducing operator fatigue where heavy loads are constantly being handled over long shifts by providing a convenient stand-on riding position with a minimum of controls.

Vision is claimed to be unusually good in all directions from the operator's position and affords a full view of the loads. Separate lift chassis and drive unit are articulated by a large diameter friction plate bearing giving good stability over uneven floor surfaces.

The pallet truck, known as the POES 2, is available with capacities of 6,000 pounds (2,721 kilograms) or 4,500 pounds (2,041 kilograms) and

LATEST
DUPLEX
SURFACE
GRINDER

The latest type of duplex surface grinder by Arthur Scrivener Ltd, Birmingham, England, employs two large vertical grinding wheels for the simultaneous grinding of two opposing surfaces in one operation, the work pieces being passed between the opposing faces of the wheels.

Course positioning of each wheelhead is ensured by an hydraulic mechanism which, it is claimed, eliminates all backlash, instead of the usual systems of counter-balance weights.

Each of the two hydraulic cylinders is under the control of a simple valve, the operation of which reverses its action and so considerably assists the operator when effecting coarse adjustment of either wheelhead through the main feed hand-wheels.

Other important features are a push-button micro-sizer for final sizing or for taking up wheel wear in the course of production runs; a dial indicator for such wheelhead which assists the operator in setting up by giving a visual indication in tenths of a thousandth of an inch of the exact advance or setting of the head from a previously fixed zero position; and the fact that the grinder lends itself to an infinite variety of automatic and semi-automatic feeds.

Record-Changer
Fitted With
Push-Buttons

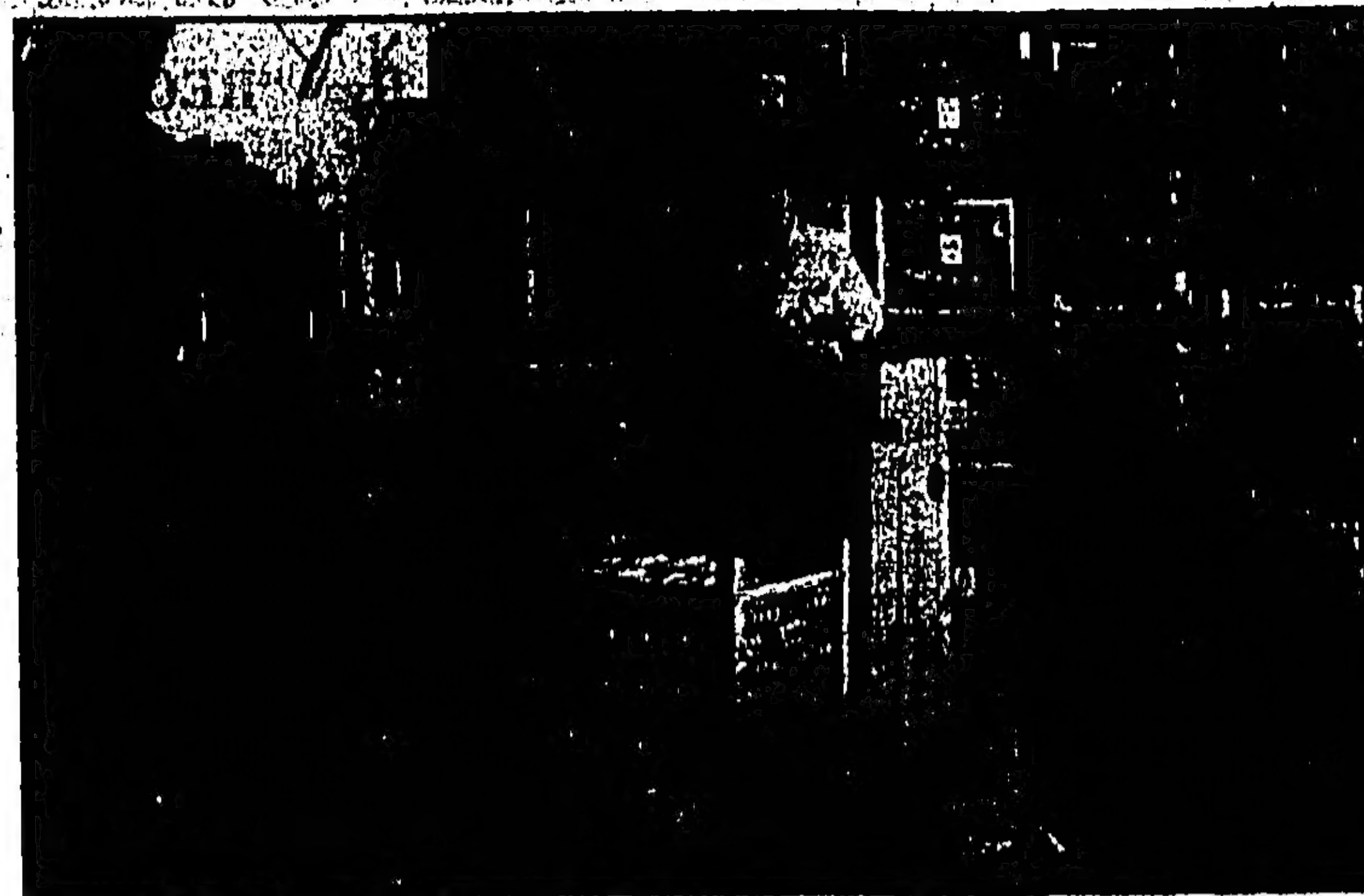
Philips has introduced a new automatic record-changer with push-buttons (type AG 1003) which is characterised not only by its elegant and modern appearance but also by its easy operation and perfect sound reproduction.

The record-changer is suitable for the automatic playing of up to the most 16 records of the following types: Standard records, diameter 17, 25 and 30 cm, 78 rpm; Minigroove records, diameter 17 cm, 78 rpm and Minigroove records having a big hole in the centre, with a 17 cm diameter and 45 rpm. If desired, an adaptor can be supplied for the latter records. The 3 push-buttons serve to switch on a record, or to pass it over entirely or in part. They also enable the record diameter to be adjusted as desired, and to interrupt the record at any given moment.

An important advantage is that the pick-up is fully automatically operated during the time that a single record is being played, without it being necessary for the pick-up arm to be touched by hand (thus also 30 cm records).

Records of a different diameter can always be changed fully automatically, as long as the number of rpm does not vary. This changer, which has a consumption of about 7 W, is equipped with the crystal element type AG 2010 with 2 sapphire needles, one for standard and one for minigroove records. By means of a voltage adaptor, the changer can be adapted to mains voltages of 110, 127 and 220 V.

Unobstructed View Of Road



For turning in narrow streets, with or without load, the driver of the Lansing Bagnall POES 2 stand-on pallet truck has the advantage of an unobstructed overhead view of the road ahead. Articulated construction gives smooth riding over uneven surfaces. Manufacturers are Lansing Bagnall Ltd, Kingsclere Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire, England.

Mechanical Marshalling System

A mechanical wagon marshalling system, which is claimed to be a revolutionary development in wagon marshalling methods, has recently been introduced by Mitchell Engineering Ltd, Bedford Square, London, WC1.

The system is already in operation at two important sites—the National Coal Board central coal preparation plant at Dalkeith, Scotland, and the Central Electricity Authority power station at Leicester, England.

By this system, trains of wagons can be handled by push-button control and it is designed to replace the conventional method of handling wagons in marshalling sidings by shunting and marshalling which has remained fundamentally unaltered for many years.

With automatic control, incoming wagons are taken from sidings by special mechanical handling plant and are loaded or unloaded, weighed and returned to the same sidings or to others, as necessary. This operation is carried out by electrical control supervised by operators in cabins and without the use of locomotives or capstans.

Besides saving both locomotives and manpower, it is stated that the system drastically reduces the area normally needed for sidings and that, being operated mechanically, it is safer than the conventional shunting system and can be operated in all kinds of weather. It is also claimed that wagons can be handled at a rate well beyond the capacity of standard "balloon" sidings since a thousand tons of coal an hour, or more, can be handled with the Mitchell system.

GAS TURBINES
FOR INDUSTRY

BRITISH jet engines have caused such revolutionary changes in air travel that the progress made in developing the same principle for other uses generally escapes attention.

In fact, three years have passed since the British firm of Ruston and Hornsby Ltd (Lincoln, England) made engineering history by using a gas turbine plant for the first time to supply current for electric lighting.

It generated 1,000 kilowatts and weighed only five tons, which meant that it was about three times smaller than any other power unit which could be used for the same purpose. Besides, it needed no water supply for cooling purposes, and, since it was completely free from vibration, there was no need to install any special foundation. It was not even bolted to the floor.

This is a progress report on what has happened since then to the industrial gas turbine. In fact, quite a lot has happened that is promising. Ruston and Hornsby Ltd. have been doing a great deal of research into further development for a variety of industrial uses, with such success that 38 orders have already been received and the firm is now producing two gas turbines a month.

Three Big Advantages

At this stage, although their initial cost is rather higher than that of diesel engines giving the same power, they have three advantages which weigh strongly in their favour. First, their simplicity. Their small size and light weight make them very suitable as mobile power units. Three of the gas turbines ordered, for instance, have been specially made for being down in three parts—to airfields in need of power supply.

Secondly, they use no water—an advantage which has brought a number of orders from oil companies operating in desert areas. And thirdly, a method of recovering waste heat has been developed which gives them a much higher thermal efficiency—that is to say, that more of the heat they generate is turned into power than any other type of industrial prime mover.

This, of course, makes them more economical in the use of fuel, and the next step forward seems likely to be the adaptation of the gas turbine to burn cheaper residual fuels. Ruston and Hornsby Ltd. have already made considerable progress with a gas turbine which can be fed with either gas oil or natural gas or both simultaneously. It may only be a matter of time before this highly efficient power unit can burn the cheapest commercial fuels available.

AUTOMATIC
ANNOUNCER
AT STATION

An automatic announcing system, originally installed by the General Electric Company Ltd, Magnet House, Kingsway, London, WC2, at one of British Railways' main line stations, has now been developed by the same company for industrial use.

In the original British Railways' installation, the train announcements are automatically set off by the trains themselves, first on their approach to the station, and a second time as they stop at the platform.

In the new adaptation, control is by push-button and any one of 25 pre-recorded messages or signals can be selected and reproduced for relay over a loudspeaker system.

Moreover, the announcer can be made fully automatic by the use of a master lock to initiate particular announcements such as meal breaks.

Another advantage is that the push-button control can be operated remotely from the announcer, enabling fire alarms or emergency announcements to be initiated from a distance.

The messages are recorded side by side on a special three-inch (7.6 centimetres) wide magnetic tape loop.

The complete installation consists of three basic units: the announcer, the pre-amplifier and monitor unit, and the power unit which comprises a heavy duty transformer and rectifier assembly giving 50 volts direct current and 24 volts alternating current.

All three units are designed in panel form for mounting on a standard Post Office type rack frame.

Underwear
Production
Speed-Up

A knitwear device designed to increase underwear production and cut costs has been demonstrated by a firm of knitwear manufacturers at Loughborough, north of London.

The device is claimed to meet one of the outstanding needs of the underwear industry since the introduction of modern laying-up machines for interlock fabric. It provides a method of laying the fabric on the table after pressing with the cross mark down the centre of the fabric, allowing garments to be put on, show, and viable creases.

Certain hand processes are also eliminated, and the device saves up to 40 per cent in cutting time.

It was invented by the manager of the Loughborough firm and is to be produced by a Manchester firm of clothing engineers. Towrie Ltd, Queens Rd, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, Philip G Bone (Manchester) Ltd, 100, Market Street, Manchester, England.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



No Magic about
FRY'S 4 FAVOURITES
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By Mlk



FROZEN FRESH
IN THE COUNTRY!
TRY
Fry's
FROZEN FOODS
TODAY!

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



ROWNTREES
You can taste the fruit!

JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



...this situation
calls for a
San Miguel

